

Side-lines

Roland V. Massimino, the men's basketball coach at Villanova University, was named last week to replace Jerry Tarkanian at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

Mr. Massimino will earn almost \$400,000 a year in salary and benefits under a five-year contract. Deals with sneaker manufacturers and other outside benefits could bring his earnings to about \$700,000 a year.

In his 19 years at Villanova, Mr. Massimino had a record of 357 wins and 241 losses and led the Wildcats to a national championship in 1985. He also established a reputation for academic integrity and for abiding by the rules.

UNLV's athletics director, Jim Weaver, who once coached football at Villanova, said the latter attributes were important factors in Mr. Massimino's selection to run a program that had been plagued by troubles with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and concerns about the academic unpreparedness of players.

Said Mr. Massimino: "I promise this: In no way will any student-athlete ever embarrass this university. Ever."

The university hired its new coach despite attempts by Mr. Tarkanian, who agreed last June to quit the position, to rescind his resignation. Lawyers for Mr. Tarkanian have said that he intends to fight for the post, but have not said how he plans to do so.

Because UNLV's program faces the threat of probation stemming from a continuing NCAA investigation into alleged recruiting violations, some of the best coaches in the country reportedly turned down the job.

One of them, Pat Kennedy, who has transformed Florida State University's men's basketball program into one of the best in its new conference, the Atlantic Coast, said last month that he had rejected a contract similar to the one given Mr. Massimino.

More presidents are turning to athletics departments to help their colleges out of financial jams.

The athletics program at Syracuse University is being asked to shoulder a larger share of the university's budget crunch than are other departments. In a restructuring plan designed to help Syracuse eliminate a \$38-million budget deficit, President Kenneth A. Shaw proposed a \$2.1-million cut in the \$12.2-million sports budget. He also said he would take \$5-million from the athletics department's reserve fund.

Faculty members, who had feared that the athletics program would escape major cuts, were pleased by Mr. Shaw's proposal.

The president, who has been at Syracuse since last year, told the Associated Press: "I think it's fair to say that athletics was treated better in the past than it can be in the future."

Athletics

Men Far Outnumber Women in Division I Sports and Receive Most of the Money, a Survey Finds

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vides only a cursory glance at a college's overall treatment of men's and women's sports, and does not take into account many of the shadings that complicate the question of Title IX compliance. Besides that, they note, the data are from 1990-91 and may be somewhat outdated for colleges that have made significant changes in their sports programs during the past year.

But most sports officials and legal experts agreed that the information provides a good starting point for gauging which colleges may be falling short both of meeting the minimum legal requirements of Title IX and of fulfilling what Merrily Dean Baker, associate executive director of the NCAA, calls the "moral imperative" of providing equitable treatment to men and women. (Ms. Baker was nominated last week by the president of Michigan State University to be its new athletics director.)

"The figures don't immediately say 'illegal,' or 'legal,'" said Linda Greene, a civil-rights lawyer and professor of law at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, who is on the university's athletics council. "But because of the nature of the disparities, they cry out for justification. They require that universities come forward and explain why the differences exist."

Two weeks ago, the NCAA released its gender-equity survey, to which 646 of the association's 847 members replied (*The*

Chronicle, March 18). The NCAA, which has been criticized over the years by women's-sports advocates who believe it impeded their progress, was widely applauded for undertaking such a study and for getting information about the status of sex equity into the public eye.

The Chronicle conducted its survey to try to add details to the NCAA's summary data and to gauge how individual institutions are doing in providing sex equity in

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sports. It asked all 298 Division I institutions for copies of the forms they submitted as part of the NCAA's survey. Of those, 203 provided the forms. (For a list of colleges that did not provide them, and some of their reasons, see below.)

For each institution that responded, *The Chronicle* provides five pieces of information: the representation of men and women in the overall student body, the representa-

tion of men and women among varsity athletes, the amount and proportion of athletic scholarship money awarded to male and female athletes, the amount and proportion of operating expenditures spent on men's and women's teams, and the amount and proportion of money spent to recruit for men's and women's teams.

Key Pieces of Data

Most sports officials agree there are several key pieces of data to look for in gauging an individual college's performance in providing equitable programs. One major test under Title IX is that spending on men's and women's sports be comparable to the ratio of male and female athletes.

By that measure, said Michael Scott, a lobbyist and lawyer for the NCAA, "institutions, on average, are clearly in the ballpark." An institution like Florida State University, for instance, where male athletes outnumbered female athletes by about 72 per cent to 28 per cent and received 63 per cent of the athletic scholarship money, would seem to fulfill the law's requirements on that score.

However, like many other institutions, Florida State appears much less successful on the other main requirement of Title IX: that the proportion of male to female athletes generally reflect the proportion of male and female students at the institution.

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Universities That Did Not Participate in the Survey Cite the Sensitivity of Their Data

Ninety-seven of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 298 Division I members did not participate in *The Chronicle's* survey about gender equity. Those colleges either did not take part in the NCAA study on which *The Chronicle's* survey was based, or chose not to provide copies of their NCAA-survey responses to *The Chronicle*.

Most of the institutions that declined to release the information said they did so to protect sensitive information about coaching salaries. That was especially true of private institutions that are not subject to state open-records laws. Only a few public universities, like Pennsylvania State Uni-

versity and Utah State University, refused to release the information.

Others said they did not believe the information in the form would fairly reflect the status of men and women in their programs, either because it was outdated (the survey covered academic 1990-91) or because the NCAA's study, as it was crafted, would fail to put the data into context.

For instance, Chet Gladchuk, athletics director at Boston College, said his institution had recently undergone a compliance review by the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights, and "was found to be in compliance."

"We do not feel the limited information

requested by the NCAA is a reflection of our comprehensive commitment to the equitable distribution of resources for men and women," Mr. Gladchuk wrote. "Therefore, we opt not to make the NCAA information available to *The Chronicle*."

Given the increasingly contentious and litigious nature of the debate about gender equity in athletics, another telling response came from Santa Clara University, which said that it was declining to release the equity survey "on the advice of the university's counsel."

The following colleges and universities elected not to participate in *The Chronicle's* survey:

Alabama State U
Alcorn State U
Arkansas State U
Boston College
Boston U
Brigham Young U
Brooklyn College
Brown U
Butler U
Campbell U
Chicago State U
The Citadel
Colgate U
College of Charleston
Columbia U
Coppin State U
Cornell U
Dartmouth College
Davidson College
Delaware State College
De Paul U
Drake U
Duquesne U
East Carolina U

Florida A&M U
Georgetown U
Grambling State U
Harvard U
Hofstra U
Howard U
Jackson State U
Jacksonville U
Lafayette College
Lamar U
La Salle U
Lehigh U
Long Island U—Brooklyn Center
Loyola U of Chicago
Manhattan College
Marshall U
Mercer U
Morgan State U
Niagara U
North Carolina A&T State U
Northwestern State U of La.
Northwestern U
Pennsylvania State U
Prairie View A&M U

Rice U
Rider College
Rutgers U
Saint Bonaventure U
Saint Francis College (N.Y.)
Saint Francis College (Pa.)
Saint John's U (N.Y.)
Saint Joseph's U
Saint Mary's College of California
Samford U
Santa Clara U
Seton Hall U
Siena College
South Carolina State College
Southeast Missouri State U
Southern Methodist U
Southern U
Stanford U
Temple U
Tennessee State U
Texas Christian U
Texas Southern U
Towson State U
U. S. Air Force Academy

U. S. Military Academy
U of Detroit
U of Evansville
U of Hartford
U of Houston
U of Illinois at Chicago
U of Kansas
U of Maine
U of Maryland—Baltimore County
U of Maryland—Eastern Shore
U of Massachusetts at Amherst
U of Miami
U of New Orleans
U of Notre Dame
U of Portland
U of Richmond
U of San Diego
U of Tulsa
U of Utah
Utah State U
Villanova U
Winthrop College
Xavier U
Yale U

How Men and Women Fared in Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91

	Distribution of full-time undergraduates				Distribution of athletes				Spending on athletics scholarships				Athletics operating expenditures ¹				Athletics recruiting expenditures ²			
									Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
									Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total				
American U	40.3%	59.7%	50.5%	49.5%	\$800,992	55.8%	\$634,202	44.2%	\$129,513	66.3%	\$65,884	33.7%	\$71,247	77.8%	\$20,340	22.2%				
Appalachian State U	48.8	51.2	74.1	25.9	610,991	84.6	111,262	15.4	307,110	72.2	118,044	27.8	91,125	87.5	12,970	12.5				
Arizona State U	51.6	48.4	70.8	29.2	1,754,652	64.9	950,940	35.1	941,096	78.2	261,786	21.8	373,662	83.0	76,653	17.0				
Auburn U	54.8	45.2	72.9	27.1	961,239	67.2	468,597	32.8	803,216	72.9	298,989	27.1	300,676	82.4	64,104	17.6				
Austin Peay State U	39.0	61.0	61.1	38.9	500,992	77.0	149,915	23.0	250,139	81.1	58,155	18.9	47,565	71.7	18,815	28.3				
Ball State U	44.9	55.1	63.9	36.1	701,040	59.7	473,740	40.3	390,622	67.4	189,289	32.6	76,648	62.9	45,150	37.1				
Baylor U	45.8	54.2	76.1	23.9	1,698,949	81.0	398,941	19.0	962,258	83.2	194,456	16.8	165,240	88.7	20,968	11.3				
Bethune-Cookman C	38.6	61.4	85.2	14.8	500,352	83.2	101,341	16.8	787,034	91.6	72,134	8.4	25,118	90.6	2,598	9.4				
Boise State U	46.9	53.1	71.9	28.1	610,743	65.9	315,406	34.1	409,886	68.9	184,733	31.1	118,653	73.3	43,255	26.7				
Bowling Green State U	41.5	58.5	65.7	34.3	1,048,924	70.9	430,344	29.1	494,909	77.9	140,668	22.1	133,635	84.1	25,313	15.9				
Bradley U	52.9	47.1	70.8	29.2	503,852	51.4	476,827	48.6	210,150	67.9	99,200	32.1	59,800	76.9	18,000	23.1				
Bucknell U	54.8	45.2	68.4	31.6	515,200	77.8	146,640	22.2	275,901	64.5	152,184	35.5	64,250	84.4	11,850	15.6				
California State U																				
—at Fresno	47.9	52.1	70.9	29.1	883,780	70.7	365,632	29.3	1,881,177	84.7	340,417	15.3	177,380	90.2	19,315	9.8				
—at Fullerton	44.9	55.1	69.0	31.0	665,810	70.9	272,947	29.1	517,082	81.6	116,968	18.4	71,216	83.0	14,638	17.0				
—at Long Beach	46.3	53.7	71.6	28.4	627,499	70.5	262,381	29.5	1,100,338	80.2	271,188	19.8	49,793	63.6	28,459	36.4				
—at Northridge	44.9	55.1	68.3	31.7	346,552	66.6	173,924	33.4	343,955	71.0	140,688	29.0	10,765	68.3	4,986	31.7				
Canisius C	57.1	42.9	76.1	23.9	272,382	54.7	225,415	45.3	245,543	59.8	164,870	40.2	48,515	87.4	7,000	12.6				
Centenary C	46.1	53.9	66.0	34.0	410,907	67.0	202,172	33.0	136,407	78.3	37,749	21.7	21,760	87.2	3,200	12.8				
Central Connecticut State U	46.1	53.9	78.6	21.4	293,419	70.2	124,846	29.8	284,528	77.8	81,004	22.2	36,397	64.1	20,419	35.9				
Central Michigan U	42.8	57.2	67.5	32.5	768,873	64.7	419,456	35.3	325,400	64.8	176,600	35.2	68,500	60.4	45,000	39.6				
Charleston Southern U	44.7	55.3	55.5	44.5	261,879	62.0	160,552	38.0	103,575	56.0	81,325	44.0	21,625	76.4	6,675	23.6				
Clemson U	57.3	42.7	74.4	25.6	1,547,655	74.6	527,879	25.4	†	†	†	†	420,652	87.6	59,300	12.4				
Cleveland State U	49.8	50.2	66.3	33.7	347,223	68.0	163,102	32.0	273,920	68.6	125,259	31.4	77,000	76.6	23,500	23.4				
C of the Holy Cross	49.6	50.4	64.5	35.5	1,271,626	68.6	583,251	31.4	941,402	72.7	353,006	27.3	94,620	81.1	22,100	18.9				
C of William and Mary	45.5	54.5	61.6	38.4	1,179,894	72.1	456,664	27.9	387,714	64.9	209,796	35.1	86,097	77.0	25,660	23.0				
Colorado State U	51.5	48.5	67.4	32.6	998,422	67.4	483,347	32.6	580,720	73.7	207,516	26.3	197,576	76.9	59,240	23.1				
Creighton U	45.2	54.8	57.6	42.4	484,833	56.3	377,072	43.7	371,000	71.6	147,000	28.4	115,750	80.9	27,250	19.1				
Drexel U	66.6	33.4	70.8	29.2	670,000	55.1	545,439	44.9	268,500	78.7	72,550	21.3	9,561	74.3	3,300	25.7				
Duke U	56.2	43.8	65.1	34.9	2,779,194	78.4	767,065	21.6	1,530,496	83.4	304,095	16.6	324,500	88.1	43,800	11.9				
East Tennessee State U	41.6	58.4	75.9	24.1	653,708	81.9	144,553	18.1	238,217	75.4	77,811	24.6	73,149	78.0	20,586	22.0				
Eastern Illinois U	44.4	55.6	73.9	26.1	530,955	76.3	165,076	23.7	529,306	72.2	203,418	27.8	64,549	81.0	15,182	19.0				
Eastern Kentucky U	43.0	57.0	67.6	32.4	593,059	70.3	250,203	29.7	267,793	63.0	157,243	37.0	54,482	61.8	33,659	38.2				
Eastern Michigan U	40.4	59.6	71.1	28.9	928,673	65.8	481,915	34.2	540,863	75.3	177,620	24.7	99,328	84.3	18,475	15.7				
Eastern Washington U	46.0	54.0	61.8	38.2	383,676	74.8	129,320	25.2	261,817	67.6	125,353	32.4	58,260	73.4	21,140	26.6				
Fairfield U	45.4	54.6	59.1	40.9	315,642	51.5	297,690	48.5	159,370	59.9	106,906	40.1	31,439	62.6	18,831	37.4				
Fairleigh Dickinson U	49.3	50.7	68.6	31.4	580,970	54.4	486,510	45.6	169,379	73.7	60,555	26.3	37,000	72.5	14,000	27.5				
Florida International U	42.4	57.6	57.4	42.6	329,667	60.0	219,725	40.0	297,032	68.8	134,627	31.2	54,120	59.4	36,976	40.6				
Florida State U	46.4	53.6	72.3	27.7	916,942	63.2	533,838	36.8	802,139	75.1	266,600	24.9	272,498	80.1	67,643	19.9				
Fordham U	50.0	50.0	73.0	27.0	†	60.0	†	40.0	†	86.0	†	14.0	†	76.0	†	24.0				
Furman U	47.2	52.8	72.8	27.2	1,287,842	80.2	317,976	19.8	557,220	82.3	119,758	17.7	56,570	76.5	17,397	23.5				
George Mason U	44.2	55.8	62.9	37.1	659,831	56.5	507,588	43.5	329,900	63.7	188,000	36.3	79,400	57.0	60,400	43.0				
George Washington U	48.5	51.5	57.7	42.3	999,189	51.2	951,204	48.8	350,268	72.8	131,200	27.2	75,270	64.4	41,670	35.6				
Georgia Institute of Technology	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7	1,366,184	80.1	339,108	19.9	1,483,400	82.7	310,600	17.3	712,000	92.5	58,000	7.5				
Georgia Southern U	48.6	51.4	76.5	23.5	509,507	79.6	130,483	20.4	369,775	81.1	86,188	18.9	43,502	80.6	10,480	19.4				
Georgia State U	42.4	57.6	52.3	47.7	255,875	50.2	253,741	49.8	161,333	61.1	102,863	38.9	47,177	70.3	19,948	29.7				
Gonzaga U	48.1	51.9	61.5																	

	Spending on athletics scholarships								Athletics operating expenditures ¹				Athletics recruiting expenditures ²			
	Distribution of full-time undergraduates				Distribution of athletes				Men		Women		Men		Women	
									Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
Radford U	39.5%	60.5%	60.2%	39.8%	\$352,485	59.2%	\$242,551	40.8%	\$311,400	64.6%	\$170,875	35.4%	\$27,750	60.2%	\$18,350	39.8%
Robert Morris C	45.0	55.0	53.2	46.8	209,800	65.9	108,550	34.1	130,500	67.2	63,640	32.8	9,331	62.2	5,658	38.8
Saint Louis U	55.4	44.5	50.7	49.3	334,168	69.0	149,888	31.0	209,098	73.6	75,140	26.4	36,853	94.3	2,241	5.7
Saint Peter's C	47.6	52.4	69.3	30.7	334,751	55.6	267,296	44.4	187,033	71.2	75,729	28.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sam Houston State U	47.2	52.8	74.5	25.5	360,354	74.0	126,787	26.0	327,024	74.4	112,564	25.6	41,782	83.3	8,390	16.7
San Diego State U	48.5	51.5	72.4	27.6	660,849	74.5	226,135	25.5	727,738	76.8	220,115	23.2	131,068	82.3	28,232	17.7
San Jose State U	52.0	48.0	69.7	30.3	602,281	67.7	286,761	32.3	353,528	70.7	146,302	29.3	97,478	73.9	34,437	26.1
Southeastern Louisiana U	43.1	56.9	61.6	38.4	237,404	56.3	184,323	43.7	171,950	59.6	116,500	40.4	†	†	†	†
Southern Illinois U at Carbondale	60.6	39.4	66.3	33.7	709,138	63.6	405,313	36.4	356,326	65.1	190,922	34.9	79,234	67.9	37,490	32.1
Southern Utah U	45.3	54.7	69.9	30.1	175,341	72.3	67,175	27.7	298,480	75.3	97,900	24.7	20,600	93.2	1,500	6.8
Southwest Missouri State U	47.7	52.3	75.1	24.9	660,930	67.7	315,633	32.3	477,629	70.6	198,432	29.4	119,751	78.9	32,105	21.1
Southwest Texas State U	47.4	52.6	74.0	26.0	471,314	72.1	182,741	27.9	336,228	76.6	102,629	23.4	47,587	65.7	24,880	34.3
Stephen F. Austin State U	46.2	53.8	68.7	31.3	426,448	74.2	148,148	25.8	378,000	79.0	100,243	21.0	43,000	73.6	15,399	26.4
Stetson U	45.3	54.7	62.9	37.1	440,834	64.5	243,029	35.5	505,555	72.0	196,955	28.0	35,200	86.1	5,700	13.9
Syracuse U	49.6	50.4	70.4	29.6	†	74.9	†	25.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee Technological U	55.9	44.1	73.9	26.1	541,775	84.7	98,008	15.3	338,694	73.9	119,408	26.1	60,079	82.3	12,899	17.7
Texas A&M U	56.5	43.5	70.7	29.3	844,310	66.4	427,851	33.6	885,200	75.0	294,300	25.0	273,800	74.4	94,100	25.6
Texas Tech U	52.6	47.4	80.7	19.3	738,618	72.8	275,625	27.2	754,854	79.5	194,180	20.5	195,416	88.3	25,989	11.7
Towson State U	40.9	59.1	65.8	34.2	537,319	71.5	214,269	28.5	319,147	71.9	124,485	28.1	31,250	71.0	12,750	29.0
Tulane U	53.1	46.9	70.8	29.2	2,635,998	82.0	577,280	18.0	554,224	84.3	102,916	15.7	217,864	93.3	15,680	6.7
U.S. Naval Academy	90.8	9.2	80.0	20.0	†	†	†	†	913,115	88.7	116,486	11.3	330,337	95.6	15,216	4.4
U of Akron	50.2	49.8	74.6	25.4	917,019	77.1	271,799	22.9	636,056	79.8	161,354	20.2	154,500	91.7	14,000	8.3
U of Alabama	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	1,123,162	65.0	603,526	35.0	859,095	72.0	334,119	28.0	376,260	82.9	77,358	17.1
—at Birmingham	44.5	55.5	62.1	37.9	251,989	56.5	194,007	43.5	357,100	69.8	154,150	30.2	24,300	44.7	30,100	55.3
U of Arizona	51.7	48.3	66.9	33.1	1,553,349	65.2	827,324	34.8	921,863	72.0	359,132	28.0	435,359	80.0	108,900	20.0
U of Arkansas	55.1	44.9	75.4	24.6	1,122,926	75.2	370,185	24.8	817,204	78.5	223,510	21.5	251,172	85.5	42,535	14.5
—at Fayetteville	46.2	53.8	59.1	40.9	339,399	72.7	127,607	27.3	103,750	72.0	40,250	28.0	24,500	91.8	2,200	8.2
U of California	53.4	46.6	69.1	30.9	1,315,789	69.8	570,442	30.2	1,003,137	76.0	317,050	24.0	344,949	87.5	49,298	12.5
—at Berkeley	47.5	52.5	68.5	31.5	350,572	64.4	193,760	35.6	498,818	74.2	173,607	25.8	32,012	74.9	10,747	25.1
—at Los Angeles	49.4	50.6	65.5	34.5	1,576,826	69.8	682,349	30.2	1,929,454	81.6	436,469	18.4	404,500	88.4	53,300	11.6
—at Santa Barbara	49.6	50.4	69.6	30.4	401,610	61.8	248,556	38.2	831,033	77.6	239,462	22.4	17,988	66.4	9,100	33.6
U of Central Florida	47.3	52.7	74.4	25.6	654,510	75.7	210,397	24.3	1,755,000	79.8	443,900	20.2	48,000	77.4	14,000	22.6
U of Cincinnati	52.6	47.4	73.5	26.5	1,133,875	78.6	308,294	21.4	1,313,193	91.1	128,768	8.9	214,660	91.5	19,900	8.5
U of Colorado at Boulder	54.2	45.8	67.2	32.8	1,461,444	72.3	559,013	27.7	1,124,295	79.0	298,226	21.0	407,137	83.7	79,218	16.3
U of Connecticut	47.6	52.4	73.7	26.3	1,054,424	65.3	559,975	34.7	716,042	69.6	313,191	30.4	156,385	82.2	33,768	17.8
U of Dayton	52.0	48.0	74.9	25.1	273,795	52.4	249,144	47.6	295,420	74.2	102,925	25.8	90,400	86.0	14,750	14.0
U of Delaware	43.6	56.4	63.7	36.3	900,008	78.4	247,479	21.6	716,810	85.4	122,916	14.6	50,000	82.6	10,500	17.4
U of Florida	53.1	46.9	71.1	28.9	803,162	63.5	460,701	36.5	968,726	72.5	368,235	27.5	531,570	84.7	96,245	15.3
U of Georgia	47.1	52.9	74.0	26.0	1,264,486	67.6	606,798	32.4	651,512	82.1	142,392	17.9	566,929	83.0	115,752	17.0
U of Hartford	50.9	49.1	55.4	44.6	791,702	52.3	722,842	47.7	294,710	69.9	126,665	30.1	34,809	72.1	13,474	27.9
U of Hawaii	46.3	53.7	71.6	28.4	981,936	66.7	489,909	33.3	1,077,199	70.1	459,335	29.9	331,007	93.6	22,639	6.3
U of Idaho	58.2	41.8	67.7	32.3	540,374	71.2	218,419	28.8	328,334	74.0	115,520	26.0	97,006	80.4	23,649	19.6
U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	56.5	43.5	71.1	28.9	1,492,613	68.3	692,104	31.7	1,049,282	72.9	389,763	27.1	364,500	83.6	71,500	16.4
U of Iowa	48.3	51.7	64.1	35.9	1,691,651	67.4	818,494	32.6	904,250	63.7	515,270	36.3	354,585	64.8	192,700	35.2
U of Kentucky	48.3	51.7	70.7	29.3	1,848,786	74.3	639,508	25.7	1,058,526	77.3	310,389	22.7	480,255	85.7	79,871	14.3
U of Louisville	47.2	52.8	70.7	29.3	1,057,843	72.9	392,310	27.1	3,386,320	94.2	208,800	5.8	245,690	92.2	20,870	7.8
U of Maryland at C Park	51.9	48.1	62.7	37.3	1,689,361	71.7	667,209	28.3	1,588,895	87.0	237,347	13.0	†	†	†	†
U of Michigan	53.1	46.9	65.6	34.4	3,085,400	67.8	1,464,800	32.2	1,308,400	73.3	476,300	26.7	481,200	83.9	92,100	16.1
U of Minnesota	51.7	48.3	70.6	29.4	1,437,410	69.6	627,831	30.4	2,412,437	81.9	534,476	18.1	480,500	82.2	104,286	17.8
—Twin Cities	50.7	49.3	76.4	23.6	1,124,357	80.6	270,134	19.4	917,942	79.0	244,377	21.0	361,873	89.4	42,781	10.6
U of Mississippi	49.9	50.1	67.8	32.2	918,485	69.3	406,936	30.7	554,025	72.6	209,539	27.4	212,000	79.3	38,163	20.7
—at Columbia	43.4	56.6	52.9	47.1	177,084	47.5	195,543	52.5	153,737	72.0	59,675	28.0	35,221	72.5	13,33	

Continued on Following Page

† Did not provide this information

‡ Does not offer athletic scholarships

¹ Operating expenditures include only those costs associated directly with games, including lodging, meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment.² Recruiting expenditures include the costs of off-campus contacts and evaluations and of paid on-campus visits by athletes. They do not include telephone and postage costs.

How Men and Women Fared in Sports at 203 NCAA Division I Colleges, 1990-91—Continued

	Distribution of full-time undergraduates				Spending on athletics scholarships				Athletics operating expenditures ¹				Athletics recruiting expenditures ²			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
U of Tennessee	47.3%	52.7%	74.5%	25.5%	\$901,073	87.0%	\$134,571	13.0%	\$243,343	81.5%	\$55,066	18.5%	\$71,110	97.4%	\$1,900	2.6%
—at Chattanooga	51.7	48.3	78.7	21.3	1,114,803	69.6	488,013	30.4	1,646,121	82.2	357,015	17.8	530,911	87.4	76,448	12.6
U of Texas																
—at Arlington	†	†	56.3	43.7	220,060	51.5	206,950	48.5	175,718	54.1	148,950	45.9	37,447	60.3	24,650	39.7
—at Austin	52.8	47.2	77.2	22.8	1,178,000	72.4	449,454	27.6	975,500	71.3	392,761	28.7	298,400	76.0	94,228	24.0
—at El Paso	47.5	52.5	74.6	25.4	922,211	82.5	195,386	17.5	531,400	79.5	137,025	20.5	209,726	91.9	18,551	8.1
—Pan American	42.0	58.0	67.2	32.8	205,343	64.1	115,131	35.9	202,030	68.8	91,500	31.2	21,300	77.7	6,100	22.3
—at San Antonio	47.7	52.3	59.0	41.0	157,451	59.7	106,282	40.3	115,873	65.4	61,302	34.6	48,250	78.5	13,250	21.5
U of Toledo	48.5	51.5	71.0	29.0	1,004,750	70.2	427,426	29.8	466,539	73.9	164,884	26.1	141,149	84.1	26,630	15.9
U of Vermont	46.8	53.2	55.9	44.1	536,091	54.4	449,257	45.6	265,300	57.7	204,590	43.5	34,663	78.3	9,601	21.7
U of Virginia	50.1	49.9	57.9	42.1	1,801,960	67.2	878,130	32.8	1,402,447	78.4	386,666	21.6	292,325	81.2	67,662	18.8
U of Washington	51.1	48.9	64.4	35.6	1,361,588	69.9	585,265	30.1	917,225	70.9	375,601	29.1	259,992	71.9	101,447	28.1
U of Wisconsin																
—at Green Bay	40.0	60.0	43.5	56.5	230,127	49.4	236,141	50.6	236,500	54.7	196,000	45.3	27,060	52.6	24,375	47.4
—at Madison	49.4	50.6	69.8	30.2	850,749	72.2	326,925	27.8	1,173,593	73.8	417,700	26.2	400,070	82.8	82,828	17.2
—at Milwaukee	48.9	51.1	61.6	38.4	317,209	60.9	203,462	39.1	140,851	66.9	69,598	33.1	23,490	89.1	2,884	10.9
U of Wyoming	53.2	46.8	76.8	23.2	995,117	74.4	342,224	25.6	461,248	76.6	141,040	23.4	263,550	90.0	29,250	10.0
Valparaiso U	46.3	53.7	70.9	29.1	579,406	68.6	265,407	31.4	176,881	67.5	72,441	32.5	46,167	78.2	12,855	21.8
Vanderbilt U	51.4	48.6	62.0	38.0	2,446,837	76.5	752,125	23.5	869,976	83.9	167,205	16.1	317,712	93.8	20,904	6.2
Virginia Commonwealth U	41.2	58.8	62.0	38.0	382,115	56.3	296,260	43.7	349,692	68.4	161,300	31.6	79,906	66.9	22,354	33.1
Virginia Military Institute	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,049,949	100.0	0	0.0	290,000	0.0	0	0.0	82,300	100.0	0	0.0
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U	58.5	41.5	78.3	21.7	1,129,842	80.3	276,504	19.7	723,926	80.4	176,646	19.6	246,587	88.7	31,446	11.3
Wagner C	47.0	53.0	63.6	36.4	279,084	59.7	188,616	40.3	78,700	68.6	36,000	31.4	10,000	83.3	2,000	16.7
Wake Forest U	53.7	46.3	73.0	27.0	1,974,936	84.5	363,475	15.5	665,000	79.8	168,000	20.2	375,000	92.1	32,000	7.9
Washington State U	54.5	45.5	55.7	44.3	1,154,566	68.0	542,237	32.0	993,629	70.3	420,751	29.7	289,099	76.5	88,652	23.5
Weber State U	48.2	51.8	71.8	28.2	597,586	71.2	241,215	28.8	238,994	69.4	105,369	30.6	59,603	86.2	9,568	13.8
West Virginia U	54.3	45.7	72.5	27.5	1,227,451	71.4	492,192	28.6	1,524,750	83.5	301,000	16.5	272,000	83.2	55,000	16.8
Western Carolina U	51.2	48.8	77.2	22.8	368,765	80.5	89,517	19.5	216,218	75.8	69,200	24.2	70,365	91.7	6,385	8.3
Western Illinois U	52.4	47.6	73.8	26.2	575,355	68.6	263,500	31.4	472,137	75.9	149,862	24.1	71,175	80.9	16,775	19.1
Western Kentucky U	51.9	48.1	74.2	25.8	661,376	81.0	155,031	19.0	358,254	69.3	159,012	30.7	81,037	96.5	2,918	3.5
Western Michigan U	47.2	52.8	72.2	27.8	1,003,240	73.7	358,359	26.3	745,265	77.7	214,415	22.3	100,624	77.1	29,827	22.9
Wichita State U	47.7	52.3	54.4	45.6	305,151	45.7	362,765	54.3	297,100	61.5	186,200	38.5	78,700	71.7	31,000	28.3
Wright State U	49.6	50.4	63.0	37.0	384,429	57.4	285,386	42.6	292,770	67.2	143,206	32.8	25,581	50.7	24,872	49.3
Xavier U (Ohio)	48.5	51.5	59.4	40.6	312,112	53.3	273,757	46.7	401,818	79.9	100,928	20.1	88,539	89.4	10,445	10.6
Youngstown State U	49.0	51.0	72.1	27.9	578,229	74.4	198,928	25.6	272,551	75.1	90,564	24.9	68,193	90.6	7,062	9.4
Division I average³	49.7%	50.3%	69.1%	30.9%	\$849,130	69.5%	\$372,800	30.4%	\$612,206	77.4%	\$179,078	22.6%	\$139,152	82.8%	\$28,840	17.2%

† Did not provide this information.

‡ Does not offer athletic scholarships.

¹ Operating expenditures include only those costs associated directly with games, including lodging, meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment.² Recruiting expenditures include the costs of off-campus contacts and evaluations and of paid on-campus visits by athletes. They do not include telephone and postage costs.³ Division I average is based on information provided by the NCAA.

Survey Fleshes Out College Compliance on Gender Equity

Continued From Page A37

Just 46.4 per cent of Florida State's students are men, compared with 72 per cent of its athletes.

Sports officials and legal experts are split on whether the huge gaps in the participation and enrollment rates at most colleges suggest that those institutions are out of compliance with Title IX.

Interests and Abilities

The NCAA's Mr. Scott is quick to note that the law allows a college to offer other reasons why its participation rate does not mirror enrollment. If the rates are not similar, he says, the college can show that it has tried continually to expand opportunities for women, or it can prove that it has satisfied the "interests and abilities" of women by providing as much opportunity as female students want or warrant.

Mr. Scott said that since Title IX has been in effect for 20 years, colleges will have difficulty making the historical argument and probably will have to lean more heavily on the "interests" test.

Advocates for women, however, argue that neither test stands up to scrutiny at most colleges. Donna A. Lopiano, who is leaving as director of women's athletics at the

University of Texas at Austin to become executive director of the Women's Sports Foundation, says the other prongs of the Title IX test are "more excuses than reasons."

"I don't know how a college can argue that there aren't women interested in being varsity athletes, when you look at the number of club teams just poised to become varsity sports," Ms. Lopiano said.

She also argued that colleges cannot rationally compare the interest of men and women until they start spending comparable sums of money for recruiting, scholarships, and operating costs.

"I've heard so many people say, 'I can't keep this women's team together,'" she said. "Well, no wonder. They're asked to practice at 7 a.m., the coach is paid two cents, there are no scholarships. All of a sudden there's no interest or ability. Big surprise!"

A Central Issue

Although it's very tough to find areas of common ground between proponents of Mr. Scott's and Ms. Lopiano's views, they tend to agree on one thing: The question about whether participation rates must equal enrollment will be a central issue as the Title IX debate heats up in the coming months.

"Somebody is going to have to set a standard by which people say, 'Okay, if I measure up to that standard, I will have a gender-equitable program,'" said Jim Livengood, athletics director at Washington

State University, which is reshaping its sports program in response to a ruling by the state Supreme Court requiring the university to apportion its sports finances based on the makeup of the student body.

Who will set the standard is still an open question. Advocates for women's sports are pushing the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights—which is responsible for enforcing Title IX—to issue a clearer statement about the participation-rate issue. But critics of the OCR, who say the department is far too understaffed and underfinanced to do an adequate enforce-

ment job, believe that other avenues hold more promise.

The courts are one such avenue. Some of the toughest standards for sex equity have been established during legal battles, such as the Washington court's 1987 decision governing its state. But almost everyone seems to hope the colleges will deal with the issue themselves.

Donna Shalala, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, said that her institution, after an OCR inquiry, was altering its sports programs to bring them into what she called "technical compliance" with Title IX. "But OCR is

much more lenient than many of us who are committed to Title IX. It is very important that we not depend on a federal agency to deal with this issue. It is important that we deal with it ourselves."

Presidents and sports officials in both the Big Ten and Pacific-10 Conferences are trying to develop firm guidelines that would force their members to provide more equitable programs for women.

The NCAA is about to appoint a special committee that will advise colleges on gender equity and, possibly, propose NCAA legislation to prod them. ■

Loyola Marymount Settles Suit Over Basketball Player's Death

By DEBRA E. BLUM

Loyola Marymount University agreed last week to settle a wrongful-death lawsuit brought by the mother of a basketball player who died two years ago, ending the university's involvement in the case.

In March 1990, Hank Gathers, who was taking medication to control an irregular heartbeat, collapsed on the court during a game and was pronounced dead within two hours.

Seeking \$32.5-Million

After his death, Mr. Gathers's mother and other relatives filed lawsuits seeking a total of \$32.5-million in damages. The university, its athletics director, its men's basketball coach, and the physicians

who treated Mr. Gathers all were named in the suits.

Last month the university settled part of the case by agreeing to pay \$855,000 to Mr. Gathers's estate, which named his son, Aaron Crump, as the sole beneficiary. Last week Loyola Marymount concluded its role in the lawsuit by agreeing to pay \$545,000 to Lucille Gathers, the player's mother.

Two counts of negligence are still pending against two doctors who treated Mr. Gathers after his collapse.

A statement by the university said its decision to settle "neither admits nor implies liability or responsibility" on the part of the institution or its employees. Joan Gaulene, a spokeswoman for Loy-

ola Marymount, said the institution had determined that the amount of the settlement equaled the estimated cost and expense of preparing and trying the case in court. She added that the university's settlement and attorneys' fees had been paid by its insurance carrier.

Last year Vernon Hattori, the cardiologist who had treated Mr. Gathers for the heart ailment, agreed to pay \$1-million to the player's family in exchange for being dropped as a defendant in the negligence suit.

Paul Westhead, who was Loyola Marymount's basketball coach at the time and now coaches the National Basketball Association's Denver Nuggets, was dropped from the lawsuit in February. ■

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Quote, Unquote

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"These numbers are really extraordinary. I think it's a lousy way to do business."

An association president, on earmarks for scientific projects: A1

"It's not as if people aren't being employed. It's not as if science isn't being done. It's not as if the science that's being done is garbage."

Director of the National Center for Physical Acoustics, on earmarks: A1

"Has my participation in Vodou colored the way in which I present the religion?"

A professor of sociology: A56

"They seem to think it's just a blip on the graph, and that somehow we'll get back to where we were. But administrators say, 'Not so; the times have changed.'"

A college analyst, on the movement to measure faculty workloads: A1

"Until U. S. policy experts learn to take a more imaginative view of the potential coalitions that could be formed to support various proposals, it is hard to believe that we will see politically creative social-policy making in Washington."

A sociology professor: B1

"Suddenly, all the work I'd been doing in the corners of my life is my life."

A 'lost generation' scholar who has landed a full-time academic job: A15

"If schools had special programs for male scientists, or if they designated two-thirds of their academic scholarships for men, we would be outraged. We should have similar outrage with respect to sports."

Rep. Cardiss Collins, at a hearing on gender-equity in college sports: A43

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Congress Earmarked a Record \$684-Million for Non-Competitive Projects on Campuses

By COLLEEN CORDES
and JACK GOODMAN

WASHINGTON

Congress set aside at least \$684-million in earmarks for projects involving specific colleges and universities in the 1992 fiscal year—making this year by far the most lucrative one on record for what critics deride as "pork-barrel science."

The total is nearly 39 per cent more than last year's total of \$493-million, according to analyses of both years by *The Chronicle*.

Earmarked awards are those that were not made on the basis of competitive reviews of their merits by the agencies that are under Congressional orders to finance them.

A list of the college projects begins on Page A31.

Some Experts Are Shocked

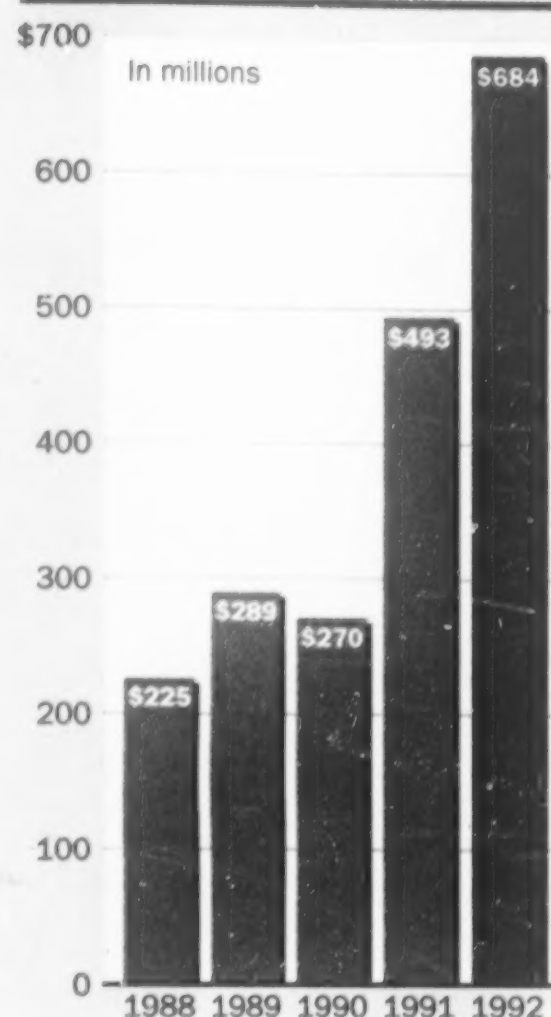
In the years since 1988—a period in which Congress and the Administration have been struggling to restrain the federal deficit—the amount of money involved has more than tripled.

Some science-policy experts express shock over the increase.

"These numbers are really extraordinary," says Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities and one of the most vocal opponents of such earmarks. "I think it's a lousy way to do business."

Others say the scope of the practice—and the link between many of the projects and economic development—reflects a se-

How Earmarking Has Grown



SOURCE: Chronicle reporting

CHRONICLE CHART BY JODI GRAGANIN

vere financial squeeze on higher education and Congressional concerns about the faltering economy.

"The more intense the earmarking, the greater the signal" that universities are under stress, says Michael M. Crow, associate vice-provost for science at Columbia University. Mr. Crow is renowned for his success in helping his former employer,

Iowa State University, win money directly from Congress.

Mr. Crow says earmarks are inevitable in the absence of an adequate federal technology policy or of any sizable competitive program to renovate research facilities. At the same time, he says, state officials want their colleges to find ways to improve the local economy.

"States look upon themselves almost as countries now," Mr. Crow adds. "They want their state university to be almost a national university, and they turn to Washington for help."

Criticism by Bush

The growth in earmarks is particularly dramatic compared with increases in federal support for science programs that are based on merit reviews.

For example, spending on National Science Foundation programs increased by about 16 per cent, and the National Institutes of Health—which finances more university research than any other federal agency—saw its budget increase by about 8 per cent this year. And although the NSF's budget for facilities and equipment increased by 65 per cent this year, that brought the total to only \$33-million.

President Bush sharply criticized the practice of earmarking in a speech last month and pledged to push Congress to curb the practice and revoke some of the earmarks in this year's budget. But as of last week, it was unclear whether lawmakers would comply. Many are expected

Continued on Page A26

MORE TIME IN THE CLASSROOM

Colleges Face New Pressure to Increase Faculty Productivity

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Higher education is under mounting pressure to monitor—and increase—the time that professors spend in the classroom.

Agencies in at least a dozen states are seeking information about the academic "work week," including the number of "contact hours" that faculty members spend with students. The inquiries could lead to one of the decade's toughest challenges for colleges and universities.

Says Stephen M. Jordan, deputy executive director for finance and planning at the Arizona Board of Regents: "There are perceptions out there that the faculty doesn't teach enough, that the faculty spends too much time doing research, that the faculty is overpaid."

The situation is making some academic leaders nervous. At one state university that has been quietly trying to decide how to respond, a top admin-

istrator observes: "This is so delicate. It's a really intricate dance of getting people to do things that aren't necessarily in their immediate self-interest."

Even so, administrators at many public and private institutions, sensing an issue whose time has come, are pushing for discussions on their campuses of how to improve faculty productivity.

An Uphill Struggle

The administrators believe that more full-time faculty members should devote more time and effort to undergraduate instruction. The concern extends beyond attempts at some institutions to give teaching a greater role in tenure and promotion decisions, and goes directly to the question of how many classes professors should teach in exchange for their paychecks.

Campus officials say they face an uphill struggle because of the entrenched power of the faculty in academic affairs,

and because of disciplinary organizations that heavily influence the curriculum and continue to promote scholarship over teaching as the principal route to academic advancement.

Even as they try to engage the faculty on possible changes, many administrators are collecting statistics that might help their institutions better explain what professors do, how those activities vary among disciplines and institutions, and why politicians and the public should be more interested in instructional quality and educational outcomes, rather than simply in a numerical measure of teaching time.

Some institutions, acknowledging that their emphasis on undergraduate instruction may have declined too much, also have begun taking steps to increase the teaching loads of full-time faculty members.

Questions about the adequacy of
Continued on Page A16